

# Energy-Autonomous Sensor Node for Intelligent Infrastructure

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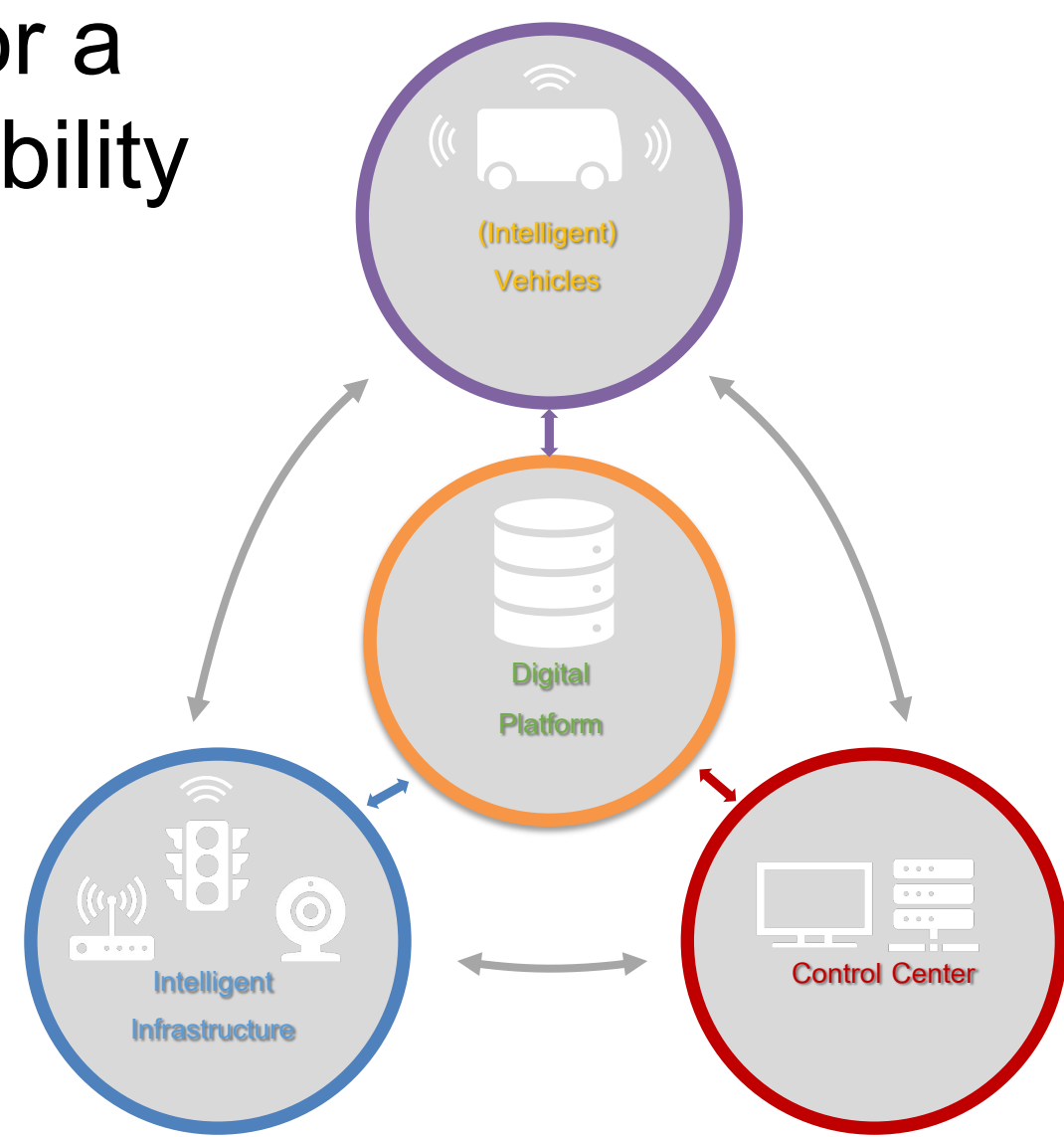


Centre for  
Renewable Energy

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## Overall Project

- Automatisiertes und vernetztes Fahren in der Logistik am Testfeld Friedrichshafen (ALFRIED)
- Objective: To develop the basis for a connected, digitally controlled mobility system, with a particular focus on inner-city goods traffic
- Mobility system
  - Intelligent vehicles
  - Intelligent infrastructure
  - Digital data platform
  - Smart city control center



## Multimodal Energy Harvesting System

### Energy Sources

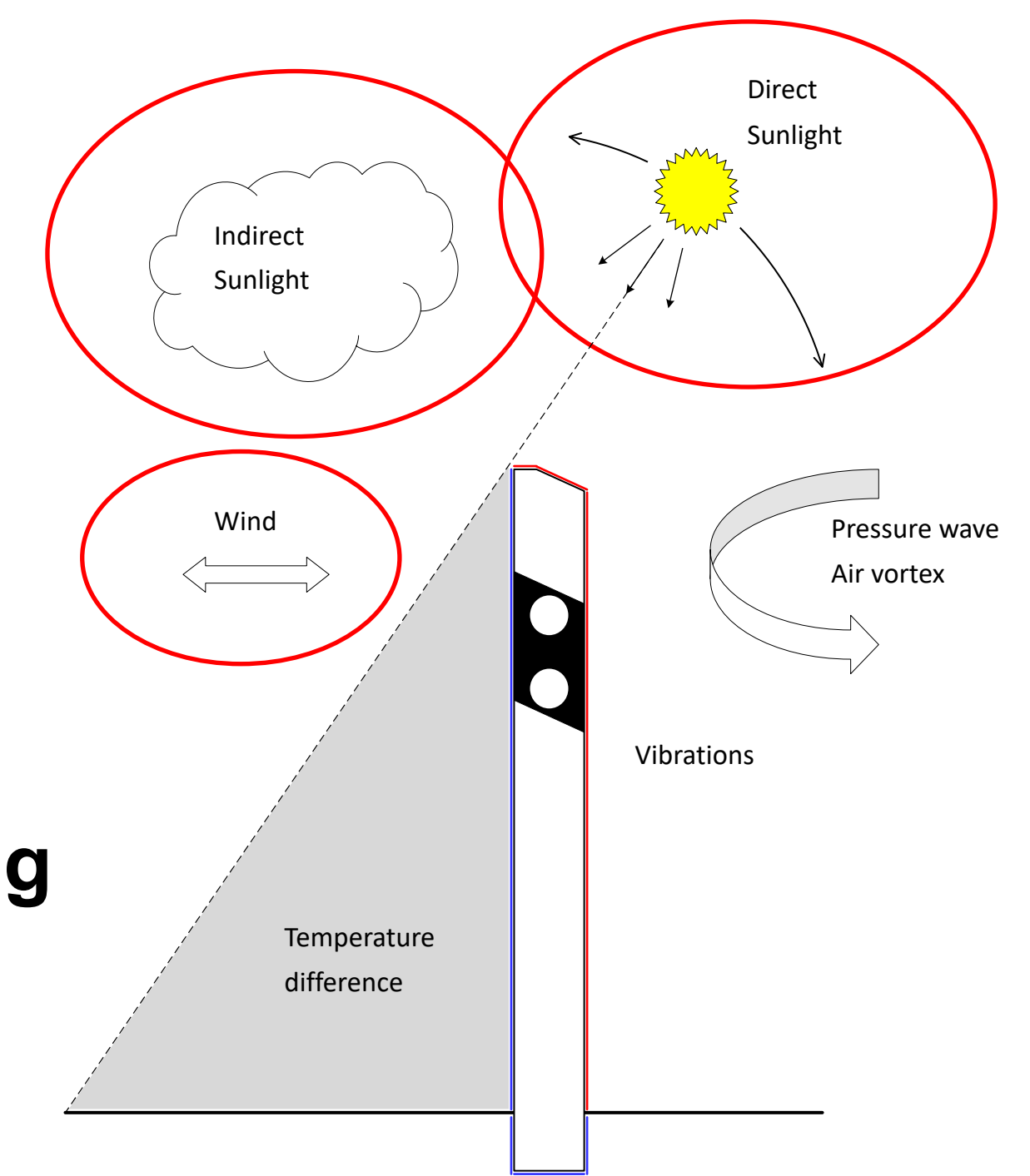
- Light (direct, indirect)
- Wind
- Battery Pack

### Energy Converter

- Photovoltaic panels
- Electromagnetic wind turbine

### Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT)

- Custom design, as not commercially available



## Photovoltaics

### Challenges

- Different radiation intensities on different partial surfaces
- Systemically different operating point per side
- Site-related differences within a side
- Vegetation or snow
- Local soiling, shadows

### Implemented solutions

- White solar panels from SOLAXESS on three sides 7.5 W max. in total
- Separate MPPT per panel



## Power Management & Battery Pack

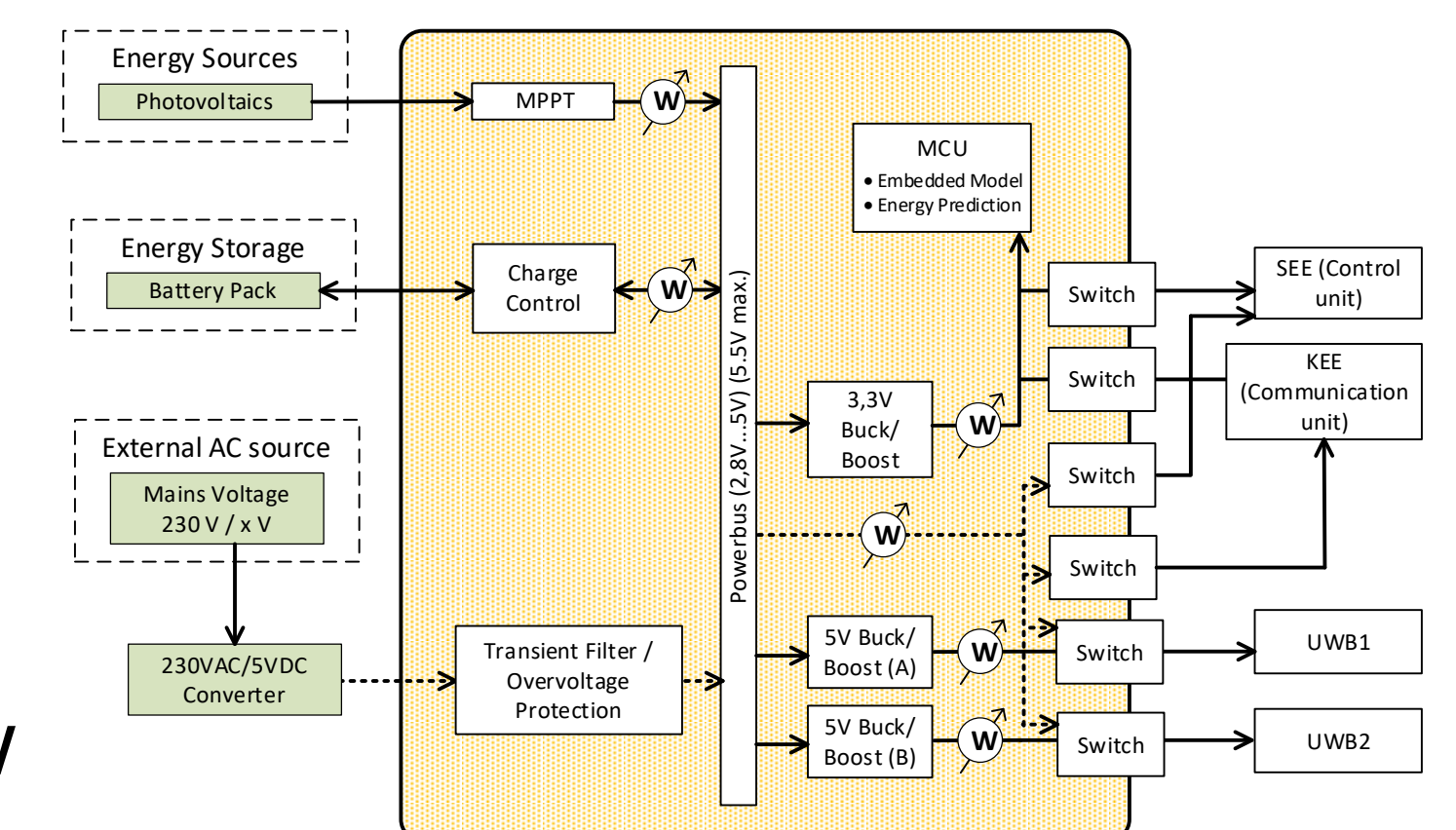
### Challenges

- High power requirement due to sensors
- Operation at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Lithium plating at high charging current and low temperatures

- Design for delineator shape

### Implemented solutions

- LiFePO4 temperature-resistant, long service life > 1000 cycles
- Fuel gauge avoids lithium plating and increases service life



## Energy Forecast

### Motivation

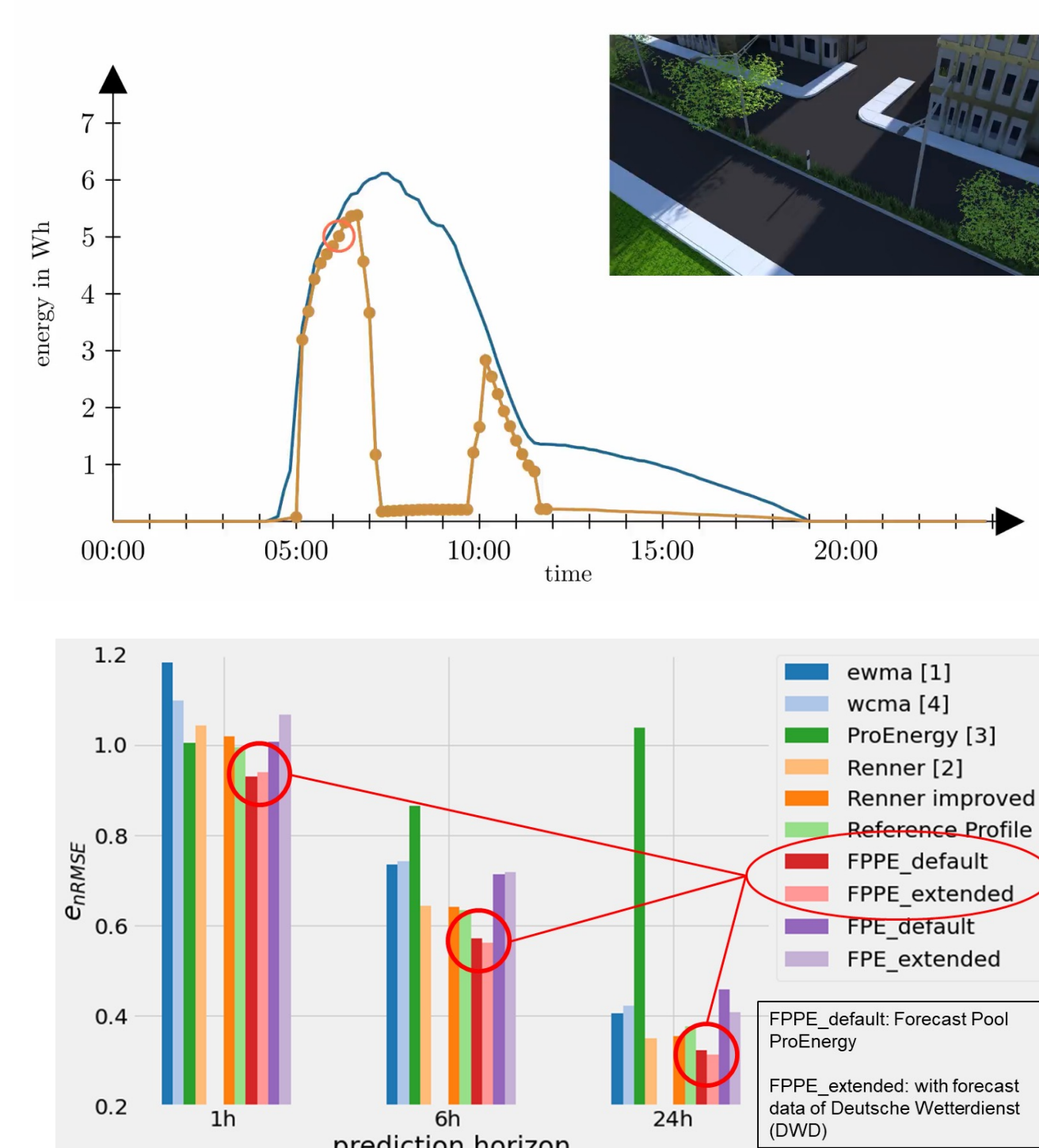
- Energy prediction for scheduling the sensor on time

### Challenges

- Angle of incidence
- Shading curves
- Diffuse and direct irradiation
- Weather influences

### Goal

- Comparison and evaluation of the existing and our extended algorithms for energy forecast



## Conclusions

- Photovoltaics promising up to 10 Wp, wind generators of this size/location only show low energy yield < 1 W
- Energy consumption of the UWB sensors several 10 W → Supply gap („energy starving“)
- MPPT not commercially available for broad power spectrum → Custom design
- ProEnergy is currently implemented for power prediction, FPPE\_extended planned for future iterations
- Performance tests in real traffic are still pending

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